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FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

November 1979 | LABOR MARKET INDICATORS (12-month Averages) | Letter No. 377

State of Florida	Year Ending September 1979	Year Ending September 1978	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,798,400	3,667,800	+ 3.6
Employment	3,563,500	3,416,700	+ 4.3
Unemployment	234,900	251,100	- 6.5
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.8	XXX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,237,900	3,082,200	+ 5.1
Unemployment Compensation Initial Claims	28,900	30,300	- 4.6
Insured Unemployment	52,800	57,900	- 8.8

GOOD NEWS...BAD NEWS: The good news is that twelve-month average labor force data continues to show signs of growth. Over the year ending September 1979 the civilian labor force grew by 3.6 percent, employment increased by 4.3 percent and unemployment decreased by 6.5 percent. During the same time, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 5.1 percent. Unemployment compensation initial claims decreased 4.6 percent and insured unemployment dropped by 8.8 percent.

The bad news is that the twelve-month indicators show that the state's economy is growing at an ever-slower rate. If the current national recession continues, its impact will be felt in Florida sooner or later. Then the growth rate will slow to the point that there may even be negative growth.

THE NATION: The nation's overall unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in September, down from 6.0 percent in August 1979. The drop in the number of unemployed adult women accounted for most of the over-the-month decrease. The unemployment rate for that group dropped from 5.9 percent in August to 5.5 percent in September. There was also a slight drop in the unemployment rate of part-time workers. Most of the other worker categories remained about the same.

Total employment was up by 610,000 in September for a total increase of 2.5 million over the past year. The bulk of the increase, over 1.8 million, took place in the first half of the twelve-month period. Adult women accounted for most of the gains in employment throughout the year.

CPS-DATA* FOR FLORIDA SEPTEMBER 1979

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,812,900	3,566,900	246,000	6.5

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

The civilian labor force was 103.5 million in September, up 450,000 from August and 2.5 million higher than September a year ago. The overall civilian labor force participation rate in September was equal to the all-time high of 63.9 percent of February 1979. The higher rate represented, in part, the increased labor force participation of women and part-time workers.

AVERAGE JOB TENURE DOWN: Job tenure, the length of time a worker stays in a job, has been declining, according to supplemental questions to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Median job tenure for all workers in January 1978 was 3.6 years--down from 3.9 years in January 1973, when a similar survey was conducted. Contributing to this decrease in average tenure is a rise in the percentage of workers with tenure of one year or less and a decline in the percentage of persons with 10 or more years of tenure. Two basic changes in labor force behavior are reflected in these observations: the large number of women and youth entering the labor force (often starting at entry-level, stepping stone jobs) and the trend toward earlier retirement, which takes the workers with longest tenure out of the labor force.

As might be expected, men tend to have longer average tenure than women, 4.5 years compared to 2.6 years. Blacks and whites both have tenure that is close in length--3.7 and 3.6 years, respectively--while Hispanics had an average length of tenure the same as that of women. As also might be expected, the male/female differences are nonexistant in the early ages and increase as the population gets older. The greatest male/female difference occurs in the 55-to-64-year-old age group. This group for males has the longest tenure of any age/race/sex grouping.

Self-employed persons have the longest tenure of any group with a 18.1 year average for self-employed agricultural workers and 6.8 years for self-employed nonfarm workers. Probably because of the high number of self-employed farmers, this occupational group has the longest tenure. The traditionally "stable" nonfarm industries--government and transportation and public utilities show the longest tenure on the industry distribution (6.7 and 6.6 years, respectively). Not surprisingly, the construction and trade industries have the shortest tenure (2.5 years each). Jobs in these industries tend to be more seasonal or short term than in others.

NONFARM JOBS SHOW SEASONAL INCREASE: The estimated number of nonfarm jobs in the State of Florida rose by 15,000 during September to a total of 3,255,100. Manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade and government were the major industries that contributed to this monthly increase in employment. Those industries affected by winter tourism showed indications that their increases for the 1979-1980 tourist season will not begin until October.

Manufacturing employment, in which only two component industries incurred monthly losses (totaling only 300 employees), increased by 5,600 in September. This employment surge of 1.3 percent in all manufacturing was almost equally divided among the durable and nondurable industries as they gained 2,900 and 2,700, respectively. The two largest durable goods gainers from August to September were fabricated metal products with 1,000 and transportation equipment with 900. In the nondurable goods industries, food and kindred products showed the largest monthly increase with 1,100 more people finding work in September as compared to a 3,700 job drop in September of 1978. Total manufacturing employment has increased by 6.3 percent over the past twelve months, an average increase of more than 2,200 new jobs per month.

The construction industry continued to improve by employing 300 more workers in September than in August. Construction employment has increased steadily since April 1979 and it has made monthly improvements in seven of the last nine months. In September, there were 15,900 more jobs in the construction industry than there were twelve months ago, but construction is still 72,700 jobs below its August 1973 high of 307,100.

As expected, the reopening of public schools had the greatest impact on employment levels, adding a net gain of 14,500 jobs to government payrolls. Even though federal and other local government employment declined in September, the added workers in local education were enough to effect a 2.5 percent increase in the industry division as a whole.

Finance, insurance and real estate, which lost 1,200 jobs during September, posted its first monthly decline in eight months. All the components of this industry, except credit agencies other than banks, lost workers during September. Despite this monthly decline, finance, insurance and real estate is still at its second highest employment level ever and has had the greatest percentage increase over the last twelve months of all the major industry divisions.

The wholesale and retail trade industry experienced a slight gain of 100 jobs during the month, as the wholesale trade subdivision made gains large enough to offset the net losses which occurred in the retail sector.

In retail trade, healthy increases occurred in general merchandise stores and food stores while strong declines were experienced in eating and drinking places and miscellaneous retail stores. The retail trade subdivision, which lost 1,100 employees over the month, registered its first September decline since 1965.

Among the nongovernment industry divisions, services had the largest monthly loss with a 3,800 decrease in employment. Monthly advances were made by the business, legal, educational and agricultural service firms, but these industries amount to only about 26 percent of all services and their advances were not enough to offset the losses which occurred in the larger services component industries. Despite a monthly decline, services in the last twelve months has added more new jobs to the nonagricultural employment total than any other major industry division.

HOURS AND EARNINGS UP OVER THE MONTH: Average hourly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers rose 1.4 percent from August to September 1979, causing the average weekly earnings to be $266.89. This figure represents an increase of $3.78 (1.7 percent) over the August 1979 figure and $16.16 (7.7 percent) over September 1978. All manufacturing industries except nonelectrical machinery had higher average weekly earnings than last year while all manufacturing industries except stone, clay and glass products, instruments and related products, and tobacco manufacturers had monthly increases in average weekly earnings. Among the durable goods industries, only instruments and related products had lower average hourly earnings than in August. Hourly earnings for furniture and fixtures went up 2.9 percent, the largest increase in the durable goods sector. Furniture and fixtures also had the largest drop in average weekly hours (down 3.4 percent) while the largest increase was in primary metal industries (up 6.8 percent). Printing and publishing had the greatest increase in hourly wages among the nondurable goods industries (up 4.9 percent) while also having a 3.9 percent drop in average weekly hours. Food and kindred products had a 3.0 percent increase in average weekly hours, going up the most of all nondurable goods industries. None of the industries in nondurable goods had a longer workweek than a year ago. All manufacturing industries had higher hourly earnings this month than in September 1978.

Communication, except U. S. Postal Service, had the largest increase in average hourly earnings among the published nonmanufacturing industries for the second consecutive month (up another 3.1 percent). Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels had the only drop in hourly earnings and also the largest drop in weekly hours--down 0.3 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. Banking was the only nonmanufacturing industry to have a longer workweek this month than in August.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

1979	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978
Gross Weekly Earnings	$226.89	$223.11*	$210.73
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	183.08	180.33*	170.45
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	200.17	197.30*	185.98

*Revised

Note: These figures reflect gross earnings, minus estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

LABOR TURNOVER SLOWING: Labor turnover rates for September were down from the previous month in every category. Generally, in a slumping economy one would expect to experience low new hire, recall and quit rates and high layoff rates. Only two of these figures conformed to these expectations; new hires were still at a high level and layoffs decreased rather than moving upward. The current rates dropped below all September 1978 figures with the exception of layoffs, which held steady. The most noticeable feature was that the total accession and separation rates were "dead even". New hires outweighed quits but slightly and the same condition prevailed with layoffs and recalls.

The September total accession and separation rates offset one another in the durable goods manufacturing sector. Current new hires were below the previous month and September 1978 figures in every category. Recalls in lumber and wood products and stone, clay and glass were the same in September 1978 and September 1979. In machinery, except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment those rates were up slightly over the year. Those industries had monthly recalls that

were unchanging and gaining slightly, respectively. In the quit column lumber and wood products, stone, clay and glass products, and machinery, except electrical, had rates that increased over the year, contrary to the indicated trend. The only industry to have an over-the-month gain in quits was transportation equipment. The general trend of layoffs was up slightly compared to September 1978 and August 1979.

The surprise of the month was that accessions exceeded separations in nondurable goods manufacturing group. The new hire rate was 1.1 points above the quit rate and recalls counterbalanced layoffs. Apparel and other textiles, printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products made gains in new hires over the month. Those same industries had monthly increases in their quit rates with the exception of apparel and other textiles. Paper and allied products was down markedly in every category. Recalls dwindled in every industry. Layoff rates held steady over the month in food and kindred products and in chemicals and allied products.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: In September 1979, Florida's seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment declined for the second straight month. This 0.2 percent monthly decline in the total nonagricultural employment index was generated strictly from the losses which occurred among nonmanufacturing employment indexes. Of the 13 published nonmanufacturing employment indexes, eight declined while five improved. All manufacturing indexes improved during the month of September.

For the second consecutive month government has shown the greatest decline of all the employment indexes and over the past four months the government employment index has had more fluctuation than any of the other 19 published indexes.

The index for hotels and other lodging places employment recorded the greatest improvement of any index. This monthly increase of 4.6 percent is the biggest gain hotels has made during 1979.

All seasonally adjusted indexes, except other retail trade, are still above those of September 1978. Also, the 1979 year-to-date business indicators are staying above the 1978 indexes in all component industries.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicator	September 1979	August 1979*	September 1978	Percent Change From August 1979	Percent Change From Sept. 1978	Year-to-Date
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	130.9	131.1	125.9	- 0.2	+ 4.0	+ 4.6
Manufacturing	128.9	128.2	121.3	+ 0.5	+ 6.3	+ 7.4
Durable Goods	136.9	135.9	126.1	+ 0.7	+ 8.6	+10.8
Nondurable Goods	119.9	119.5	115.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.5	+ 3.3
Food & Kindred Prod.	118.0	117.6	109.9	+ 0.3	+ 7.4	+ 4.5
Oth. Nondurable Goods	120.7	120.2	118.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 2.9
Nonmanufacturing	131.3	131.6	126.6	- 0.2	+ 3.7	+ 4.2
Construction	99.3	98.7	92.6	+ 0.6	+ 7.2	+ 9.3
Transportation	119.8	120.3	110.9	- 0.4	+ 8.0	+ 6.6
Trade	128.4	128.5	126.7	- 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 2.2
Wholesale	126.3	125.5	121.0	+ 0.6	+ 4.4	+ 5.0
Retail	129.0	129.4	128.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Eat. & Drink. Places	157.4	157.2	151.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	+ 3.6
Other	119.7	120.2	120.5	- 0.4	- 0.7	+ 0.7
Services	141.3	141.2	134.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.1	+ 4.7
Hotels & oth. Lodging	127.9	122.3	118.0	+ 4.6	+ 8.4	+ 3.2
Other	143.3	144.1	136.9	- 0.6	+ 4.7	+ 4.9
Government	139.7	141.2	138.5	- 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.9
Other Nonmfg. /2	137.6	138.0	127.5	- 0.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.1
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	24,888	30,239	25,610	-17.7	- 2.8	- 4.0
Weeks Claimed	255,982	304,416	272,386	-15.9	- 6.0	- 6.4
Gross Sales /3	$9,041,132,425	$8,971,303,397	$7,594,217,352	+ 0.8	+19.1	+18.9
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$ 171,822,137	$ 167,408,858	$ 149,296,777	+ 2.6	+15.1	+16.5
New Incorporations /4	3,900	4,175	3,066	- 6.6	+27.2	+18.0
Total U.C. Payments	$ 12,616,170	$ 14,498,694	$ 12,289,960	-13.0	+ 2.7	- 3.6

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.
2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.
4/ Office of the Secretary of State
* Revised

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

FLORIDA	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	September 1979	August 1979*	September 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,255.1	3,240.1	3,129.4	+15.0	+ 0.5	+125.7	+ 4.0
MANUFACTURING	450.6	445.0	423.9	+ 5.6	+ 1.3	+ 26.7	+ 6.2
Durable Goods	258.3	255.4	237.9	+ 2.9	+ 1.1	+ 20.4	+ 8.6
Lumber & Wood Products	22.7	22.6	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 5.1
Furniture & Fixtures	9.9	9.7	10.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.1	- 0.4	- 3.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	22.7	22.6	22.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	3.8	4.2	0	0	- 0.4	- 9.5
Fabricated Metal Products	35.2	34.2	33.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	+ 1.8	+ 5.4
Machinery, except Electrical	31.2	31.2	27.3	0	0	+ 3.9	+14.3
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	66.9	66.3	56.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	+10.0	+17.6
Transportation Equipment	46.5	45.6	42.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 3.7	+ 8.6
Instruments & Related Products	11.9	11.9	11.7	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.4	7.5	7.7	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 0.3	- 3.9
Nondurable Goods	192.3	189.6	186.0	+ 2.7	+ 1.4	+ 6.3	+ 3.4
Food & Kindred Products	50.6	49.5	47.1	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	+ 3.5	+ 7.4
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	12.3	11.5	10.2	+ 0.8	+ 7.0	+ 2.1	+20.6
Tobacco Manufactures	2.0	1.8	2.6	+ 0.2	+11.1	- 0.6	-23.1
Apparel & other Textile Products	32.3	31.8	33.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	- 0.9	- 2.7
Paper & Allied Products	17.2	16.6	16.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	+ 0.7	+ 4.2
Printing & Publishing	35.7	35.5	34.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 4.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.7	27.4	26.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.4
Other Nondurable Goods /2	26.8	27.0	25.5	- 0.2	- 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 5.1
MINING	9.6	9.8	9.5	- 0.2	- 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	8.5	8.6	8.3	- 0.1	- 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Phosphate Rock	5.6	5.6	5.4	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 3.7
CONSTRUCTION	234.4	234.1	218.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+15.9	+ 7.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	206.2	206.5	191.7	- 0.3	- 0.1	+14.5	+ 7.6
Transportation	117.2	117.5	108.5	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 8.7	+ 8.0
Railroad Transportation	11.8	11.8	11.5	0	0	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.3	7.3	6.9	0	0	+ 0.4	+ 5.8
Trucking & Warehousing	38.7	39.3	34.6	- 0.6	- 1.5	+ 4.1	+11.8
Transportation by Air	37.7	37.5	34.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.9	+ 8.3
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	63.6	63.6	59.0	0	0	+ 4.6	+ 7.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	25.4	25.4	24.2	0	0	+ 1.2	+ 5.0

(continued)

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ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

FLORIDA	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	September 1979	August 1979*	September 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	812.4	812.3	801.6	+ 0.1	**	+10.8	+ 1.3
Wholesale Trade	174.8	173.6	167.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	+ 4.5
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	101.6	101.6	97.5	0	0	+ 4.1	+ 4.2
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	73.2	72.0	69.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 3.4	+ 4.9
Retail Trade	637.6	638.7	634.3	- 1.1	- 0.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.5
Building and Garden Supplies	30.2	30.1	27.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	+ 8.2
General Merchandise Stores	101.5	99.9	103.8	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	- 2.3	- 2.2
Food Stores	103.2	101.4	101.7	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	78.1	78.8	83.9	- 0.7	- 0.9	- 5.8	- 6.9
Apparel & Accessory Stores	35.5	35.8	34.3	- 0.3	- 0.8	+ 1.2	+ 3.5
Furniture & Home Furnishings	31.7	31.3	30.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.5	+ 5.0
Eating & Drinking Places	188.7	190.8	182.3	- 2.1	- 1.1	+ 6.4	+ 3.5
Miscellaneous Retail	68.7	70.6	70.2	- 1.9	- 2.7	- 1.5	- 2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	240.4	241.6	221.3	- 1.2	- 0.5	+19.1	+ 8.6
Banking	53.8	54.1	50.0	- 0.3	- 0.6	+ 3.8	+ 7.6
Credit Agencies other than Banks	36.9	36.8	32.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 4.3	+13.2
Insurance Carriers	41.1	41.3	40.9	- 0.2	- 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
SERVICES /3	699.5	703.3	666.2	- 3.8	- 0.5	+33.3	+ 5.0
Hotels & other Lodging Places	76.0	77.5	70.2	- 1.5	- 1.9	+ 5.8	+ 8.3
Personal Services	38.3	38.7	40.1	- 0.4	- 1.0	- 1.8	- 4.5
Health Services	190.4	190.5	179.5	- 0.1	- 0.1	+10.9	+ 6.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	602.0	587.5	569.7	+14.5	+ 2.5	+ 5.3	+ 0.9
Total Federal Government	85.7	85.8	84.9	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
Total State Government	117.4	117.4	112.7	0	0	+ 4.7	+ 4.2
Total Local Government	398.9	384.3	399.1	+14.6	+ 3.8	- 0.2	- 0.1

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1978 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

** Less than 0.05 percent

ERRATUM: In last month's issue of this publication (No. 376), the first paragraph on page 3 should have begun "NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES SEASONALLY: The total number of Floridians employed in nonagricultural jobs decreased slightly to 3,240,000 in August 1979." (Not 3,240.) We apologize for this error.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1

FLORIDA	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979*	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979*	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979*	Sept. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$226.89	$223.11	$210.73	40.3	40.2	41.4	$5.63	$5.55	$5.09
Durable Goods	237.46	234.09	219.87	40.8	40.5	41.8	5.82	5.78	5.26
Lumber & Wood Prod.	186.53	185.37	175.08	38.7	38.7	39.7	4.82	4.79	4.41
Furniture & Fixtures	186.00	177.64	163.96	40.0	39.3	39.7	4.65	4.52	4.13
Stone, Clay & Glass	247.97	253.90	234.88	43.2	44.7	44.4	5.74	5.68	5.29
Primary Metal Ind.	264.44	243.90	212.00	44.0	41.2	40.0	6.01	5.92	5.30
Fabricated Metal	232.53	232.70	218.18	40.3	40.4	41.4	5.77	5.76	5.27
Machinery, except Electrical	223.97	220.30	240.35	39.5	39.2	44.1	5.67	5.62	5.45
Electric and Electronic Equipment	239.93	230.92	210.31	41.8	40.3	40.6	5.74	5.73	5.18
Transportation Equip.	306.61	301.92	276.05	41.1	40.8	43.2	7.46	7.40	6.39
Instruments & Related Products	187.41	188.67	182.62	42.4	40.4	41.6	4.42	4.67	4.39
Nondurable Goods	214.38	208.95	204.59	39.7	39.8	41.0	5.40	5.25	4.99
Food & Kindred Prods.	216.52	206.98	207.95	40.7	39.5	42.7	5.32	5.24	4.87
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	185.09	182.25	184.89	38.4	37.5	42.7	4.82	4.86	4.33
Tobacco Manufactures	141.25	145.30	135.41	35.4	35.7	37.2	3.99	4.07	3.64
Apparel and other Textiles	130.20	128.13	128.12	35.0	35.2	36.5	3.72	3.64	3.51
Paper & Allied Prods.	320.68	318.86	318.05	42.7	43.5	47.4	7.51	7.33	6.71
Printing & Publishing	224.17	222.32	222.69	37.3	38.8	39.0	6.01	5.73	5.71
Chemicals and Allied Products	294.26	281.99	269.66	42.4	41.9	42.4	6.94	6.73	6.36
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	276.45	284.86	261.36	48.5	49.8	48.4	5.70	5.72	5.40
Phosphate Rock	299.71	304.59	279.72	43.0	43.7	43.1	6.97	6.97	6.49
COMMUNICATION	333.70	329.21	306.36	40.4	41.1	41.4	8.26	8.01	7.40
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	332.59	324.52	295.30	42.1	42.2	[illegible]3	7.90	7.69	7.15
BANKING	162.41	150.14	141.31	40.5	38.3	38.4	4.01	3.92	3.68

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for September 1979 was 312,917 for manufacturing; 6,717 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 50,259 for communication; 19,712 for electric, gas and services and 42,333 for banking.

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1

(per 100 employees)

FLORIDA	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	5.2	6.0*	6.9	4.6	5.0*	5.7	0.5	0.8*	1.0	5.2	6.3*	5.9	3.6	4.2*	4.1	0.6	0.8*	0.6
Durable Goods	4.9	5.8	6.7	4.3	5.0	5.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	4.9	6.3	5.7	3.3	4.0	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	7.4	9.6	8.9	6.8	8.6	8.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	8.6	11.9	9.8	6.5	8.0	6.2	0.4	1.1	0.8
Furniture & Fixtures	6.3	8.1	12.7	6.2	7.6	10.2	0.1	0.4	2.3	5.5	7.5	8.2	4.1	5.9	6.6	0.1	0.8	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.7	5.3	5.3	3.5	5.0	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.3	5.2	4.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal	4.9	6.1	7.1	4.7	5.5	6.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	5.7	7.2	7.0	3.5	5.1	4.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Machinery, except Elec.	4.7	5.6	5.7	4.5	5.4	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.9	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Electrical & Electric Equip.	3.7	4.3	4.5	2.8	3.2	3.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.6	3.9	3.6	1.6	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.1
Transportation Equip.	5.3	6.0	7.0	4.5	4.7	5.1	0.6	1.1	1.7	5.8	6.4	5.7	3.1	2.8	3.6	1.3	1.7	0.9
Instruments & Related Products	4.9	5.7	6.0	4.5	5.0	5.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.6	6.9	6.4	3.7	4.7	4.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Nondurable Goods	5.9	6.4	7.1	5.2	5.1	5.8	0.6	1.2	1.2	5.6	6.3	6.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	0.6	0.8	0.7
Food & Kindred Prods.	7.9	10.6	10.8	6.5	7.5	8.5	1.4	3.1	2.2	7.4	8.3	9.1	5.2	6.0	7.2	1.1	1.1	0.7
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	10.2	7.5	15.7	5.8	4.4	8.5	4.4	3.1	7.1	9.3	9.2	8.4	5.2	4.2	6.5	3.0	3.6	0.6
Apparel and Other Textiles	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	4.5	6.0	4.6	3.8	4.3	3.1	0.3	1.3	0.9
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.5	4.0	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	3.4	4.7	3.1	1.6	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.0
Printing & Publishing	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.9	4.7	4.8	**	0.3	0.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.3	**	0.1	**	3.9	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	2.7	4.6	2.9	2.7	4.4	2.8	**	0.2	0.1	2.0	5.8	3.4	1.6	4.2	2.7	**	**	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised

** Rate less than 0.05%